

First wagon train of the pioneer company to enter the Salt Lake Valley, July 22, 1847

Photo — courtesy Wheelwright Lithographing Co.

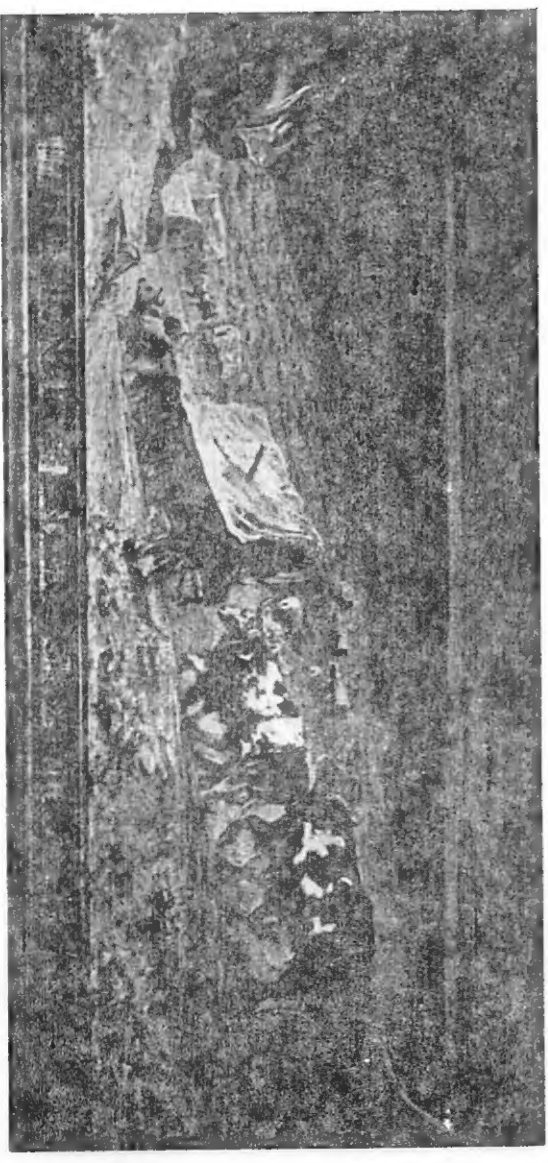


Photo — courtesy Utah Publicity Dept.

The Utah pioneers entering the Salt Lake Valley

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GRANDMOTHER'S COOKSTOVE

Grandmother's cookstove stood in the corner.
Beside it the woodbox was piled with pine
knots.

The long kitchen window looked over the
meadows,
Here Grandmother stood, scrubbing worn
copper pots.

A handmade pine table that stood by the
window
Was washed till it shone like the clean
kitchen floor.

Peppermint blooms bloomed on a shelf, and the fra-
grance
Of spices and fresh bread seeped under the
door.

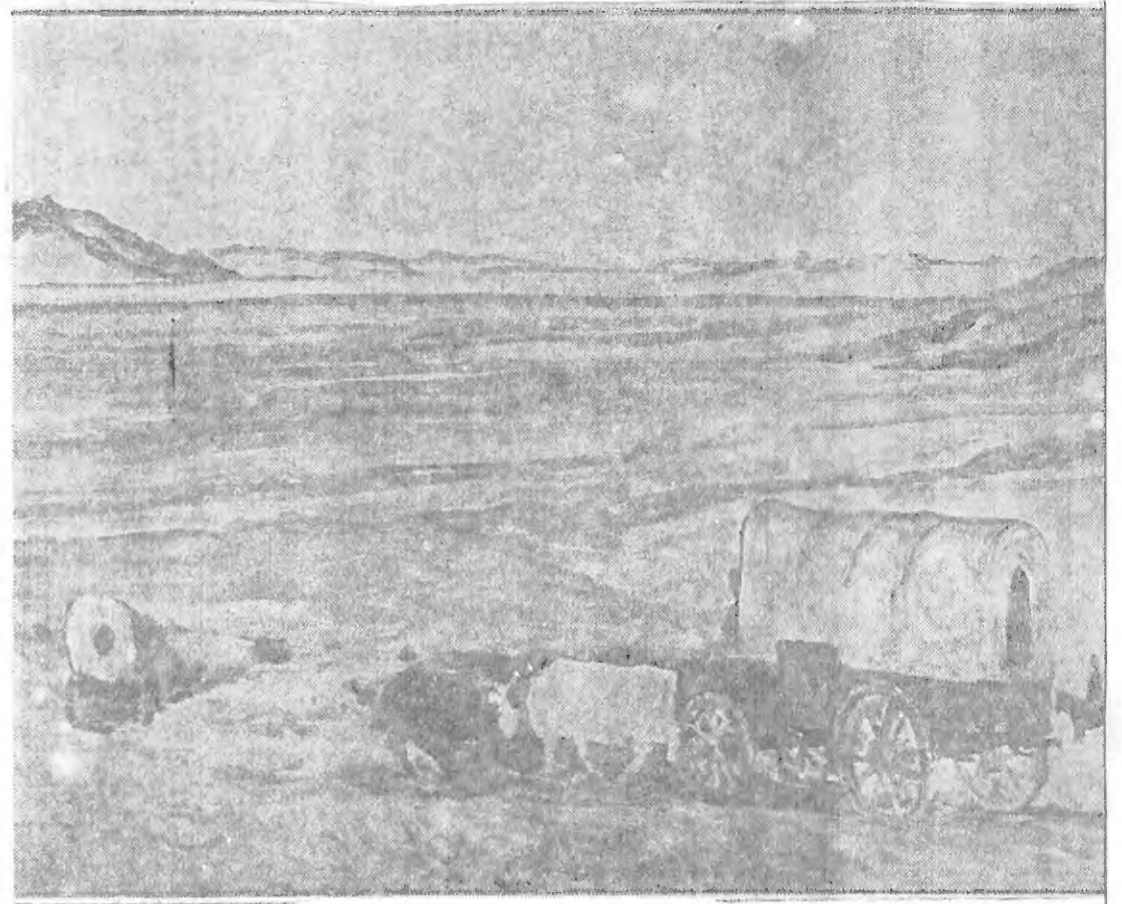
Grandmother's cookstove was trimmed with
bright nickel.
She painted the lids, and she brushed it at
night.

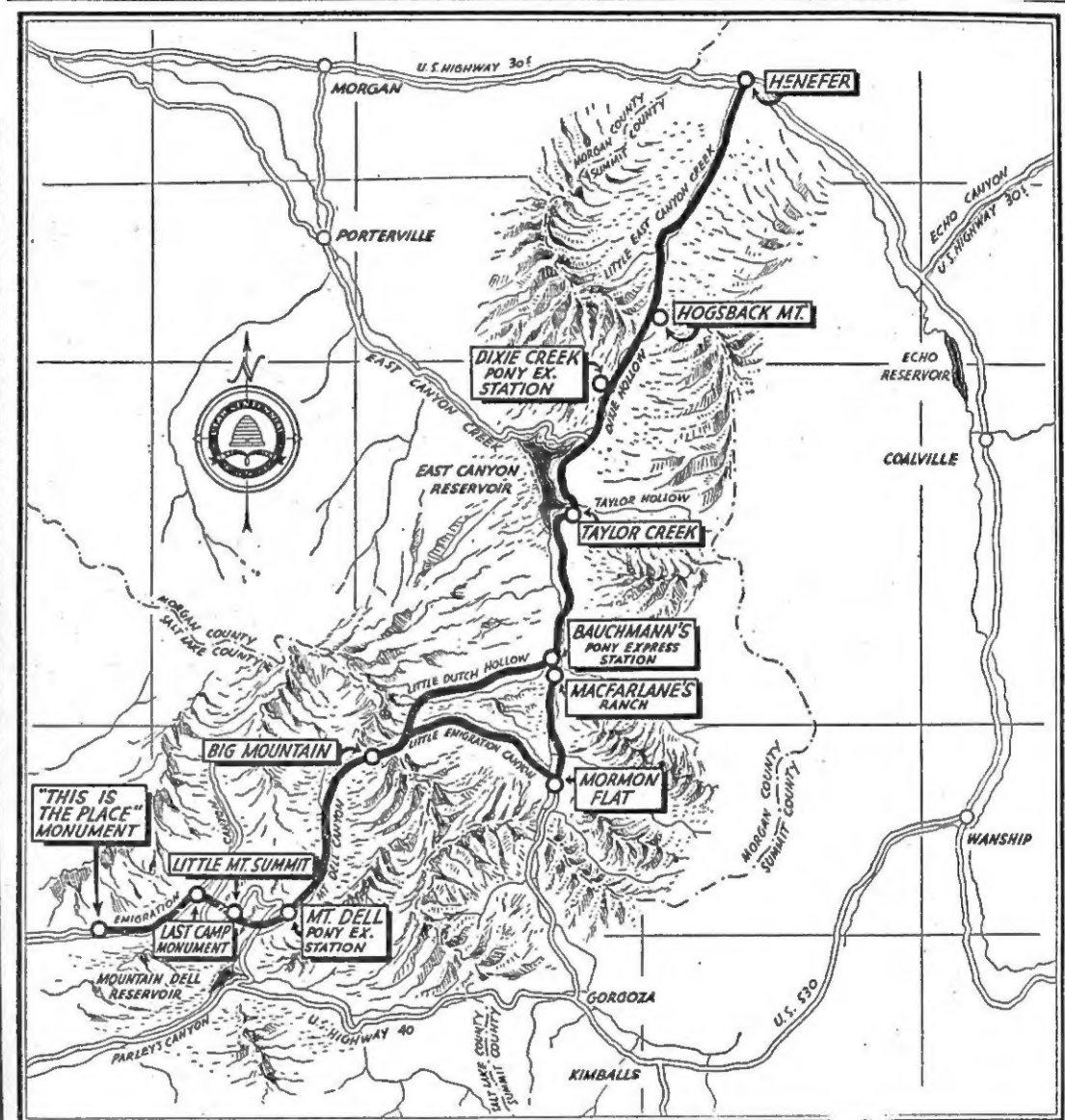
On a wide turkey wing that she kept for
that purpose.
At the table nearby burned a kerosene light.

Hot cookies she baked there! What good
buckwheat pancakes!

Hot gingerbread men for the children who
came
Are in the knowledge that Grandmother's
cookstove,
Like Grandmother's heart, held a warm
steady flame!

—ANNE CAMPBELL

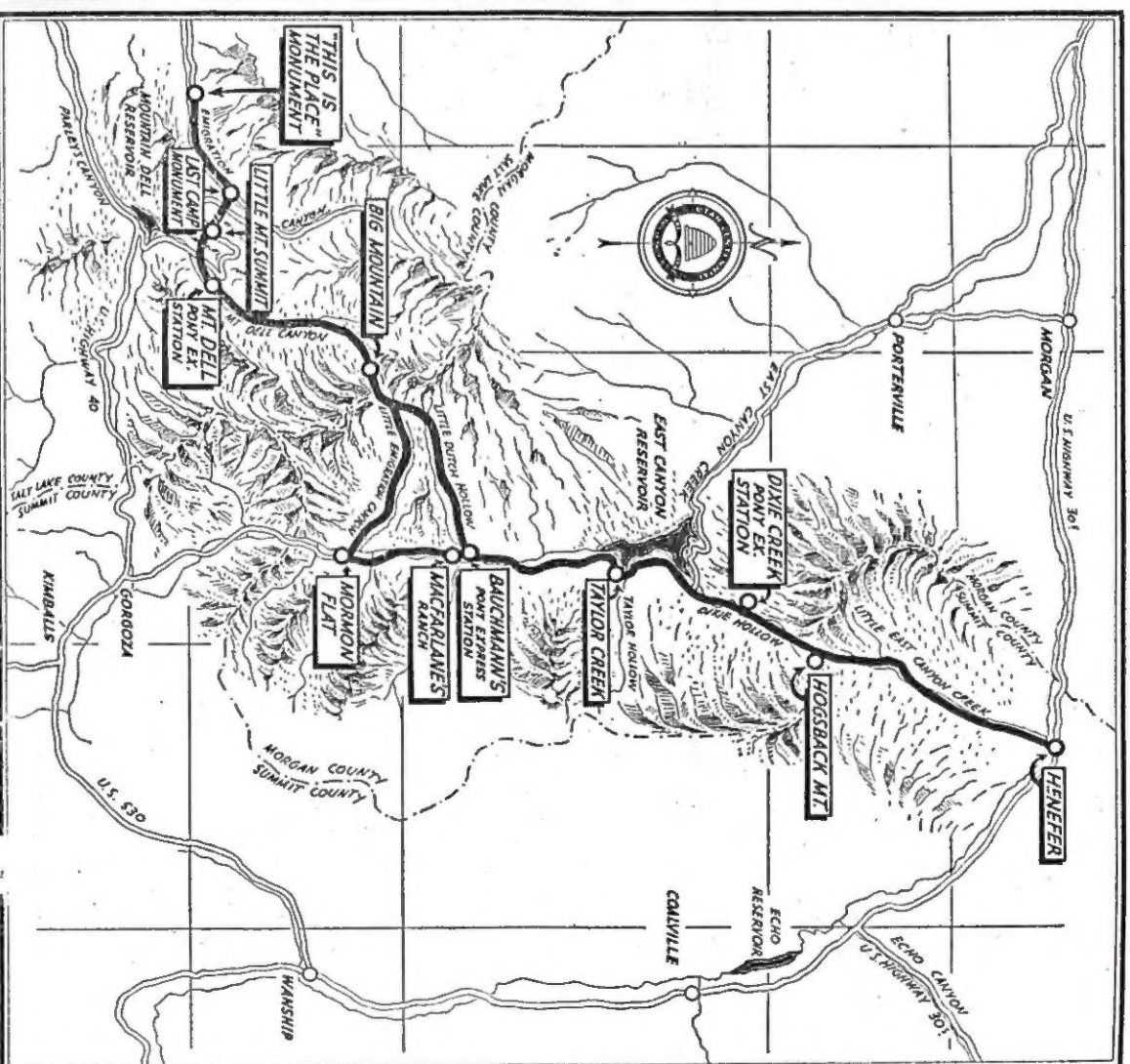




DEPICTS HISTORIC TRAIL'S LAST 36 MILES

Connecting highways, canyons and mountains in and around the This Is the Place state park, comprising the last 36 miles of the Old Mormon Trail are shown in this relief map of the entire area.

1935



DEPICTS HISTORIC TRAIL'S LAST 36 MILES

prising the last 36 miles of the Old Mormon Trail are shown in this relief map of the entire area.

First in the West:

EARLY EXPLORERS PAVED WAY TO UTAH

People throughout the world watch, wait and listen to the radio as a converted bomber owner by a man named Reynolds, circles the globe in an effort to establish a world record. Then the final hours and the plane lands, the record is broken and another event becomes history.

But, there were many years of struggle and much to be learned before such an event could take place. So it was with the settlement of the West. The pioneers came to Salt Lake Valley, July 24, 1847, but there was much done in this area prior to that time.

Surveyed Area

We have already mentioned that John C. Fremont was the first man to survey the Great Salt Lake for the U. S. government. He also surveyed hundreds of square miles of the surrounding territory, but there were others whose knowledge of the Rocky Mountains painted a colorful picture of a rocky wilderness. As early as 1539 the Catholic

missionaries began their work among the Indians of the southwest. Such devout men as Fray Marcos who explored and did missionary work in New Mexico and Arizona even before the coming of the Pilgrims, have left much as a heritage for those who followed their trails.

Then there were two other Spanish missionaries, Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Fray Silvestre Velez de Escalante in 1776. In seeking a route from Santa Fe, N. M., to Monterey in southern Calif., they traversed Utah from Vernal and the Green River a little below the Dinosaur Quarry to Utah Lake and the valley of the Virgin River. They never recorded seeing Great Salt Lake, but referred to it several times in the journal of their travels.

De Smet Meets Pioneers

Father Pierre Jean De Smet, a Catholic priest, met the pioneers on their westward trip. He was able to give Brigham Young much valuable information, having traveled much in the West.

Some claims have been made that Cardenas came north into Utah in 1540, but more claims are to the contrary, though he did much traveling through New Mexico and Colorado.

Trappers in Area

Other names that will be remembered because of the diligent work of their bearers in the West are William Ashley and Maj. Andrew Henry, organizers of the Rocky Mountain Fur Co. Their companions, Jedediah S. Smith, William and Milton Sublette, David E. Jackson, Robert Campbell, Etienne Provot and Thomas Fitzpatrick were bold men who braved many dangers in order to learn more about the wilderness and to establish Ashley's Fort and the city of Provo.

Then there were other trappers and traders, Jim Bridger, Benjamin Bonneville, Kit Carson, John Colter and the Lewis and Clark expedition members. Their work was for the government, but their course was their own.

First Settlers

In Ogden, Miles Goodyear settled in the Wasatch Mountains under a permit from the Mexican government. He was a member of the Marcus Whitman group in his younger days. Then we can't forget Langsford Hastings and the George Donner-James Reed company of pioneers. There are many whose little has contributed much to millions.

To the Spanish goes the credit for being the first outsiders to travel among the Indians of the Utah area, but the first men to learn of the Rocky Mountains will be listed with such names as Fremont, Ashley, De Smet, Bridger, Osborne Russell, Jim Barker, Bonneville, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, Goodyear and others.

*What the Pioneers saw as they
Arrived in the Salt Lake Valley*



They wedded in the wilderness ~
The Lily and the Bee;
And men maintain 'twas then God gave
This Land to Industry.



As the Salt Lake valley appeared in 1847. (From H. L. A. Culmer's drawing, taken from the spot where the pioneers emerged from Emigration canyon.)



The old Tabernacle was built on Salt Lake City's Temple Square in 1852. On the afternoon of March 18, 1855, Orson spoke in the old Tabernacle and reviewed the story of Joseph sold into Egypt. Note the willow and brush-covered bowery to the right of the Tabernacle. This was used for overflow crowds. (Courtesy of Church archives)



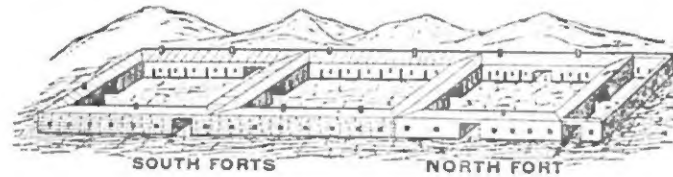
Salt Lake Valley — On September 21, 1852, the Orson Hyde family and pioneer company entered the valley. (Courtesy of LaMar C. Berrett)



Pioneers Entering Salt Lake Valley, 1847

with earth. They slanted inward, and the doors and windows faced the interior. Each house had a small loop-hole looking out. In most of them the bare ground served as a floor. Heavy gates, carefully locked at night, guarded the main entrance to the fort.

Two additional blocks, or parts of blocks, on the south, were enclosed in like manner, and joined on to the original stockade. This extension was built by the immigrants who followed the Pioneers from Winter Quarters, and began to arrive in Salt Lake Valley



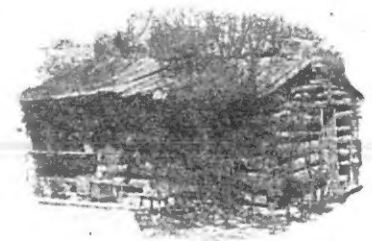
THE OLD FORT.

during the latter part of September. There were four large companies of them, numbering in the aggregate fifteen hundred souls. Several pieces of artillery were brought in this immigration.

Life in the "Old Fort" had many discomforts. The fore part of the first winter was mild and open, but as the season advanced heavy snows fell, melted, and soaked through the dirt and willow roofs upon the heads of the miserable inmates. Swarms of vermin—mice and bugs—infested the fort. The bugs came in the green timber from the mountains. The mice were also native, though some may have been

brought in the grain wagons of the immigrants. Large white wolves howled around the stockade and attacked the cattle on the range. And yet, in spite of these annoyances, more than one happy gathering, more than one joyful celebration, was held within those rude walls. Two little schools were taught there."

The first house outside the fort was a log cabin built by Lorenzo D. Young, in the autumn of 1847. It stood where the Bee-Hive House now stands.



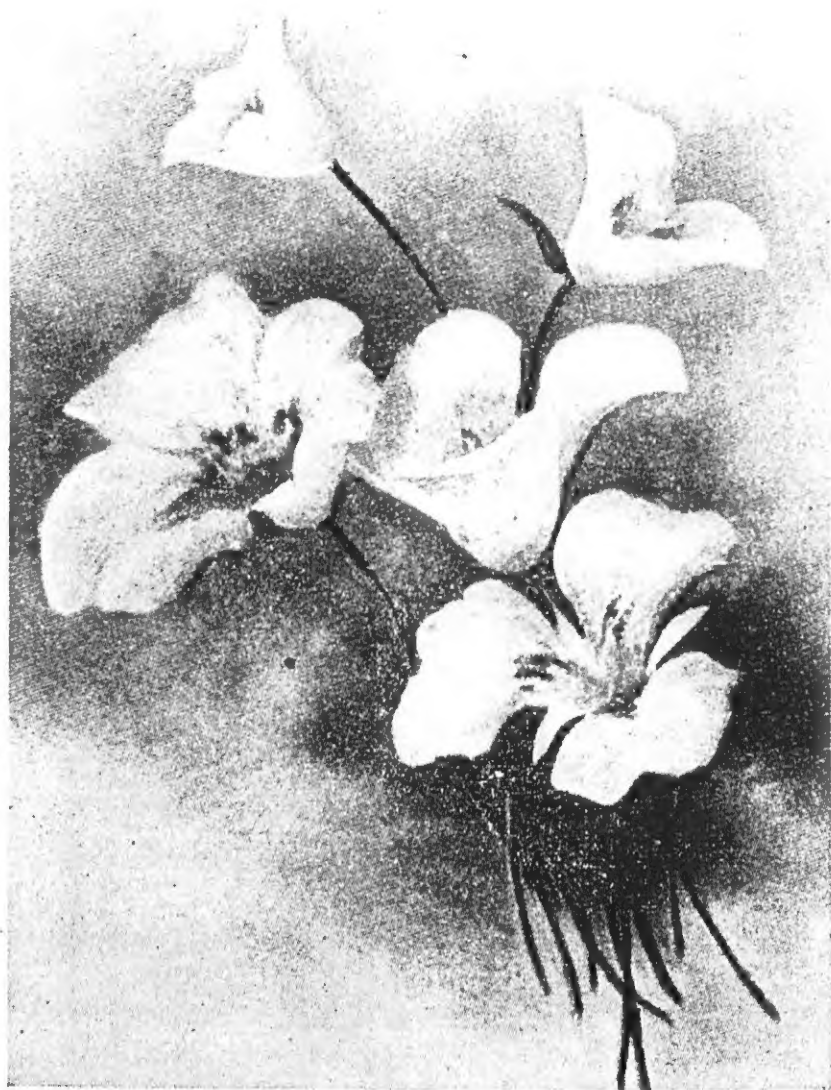
AN EARLY SETTLER'S CABIN.



THE PIONEERS ENTERING THE SALT LAKE VALLEY, JULY 24, 1847
BY J. B. FAIRBANKS

erals to the war. They were Richard W. Young, Frank T. Hines, William E. Cole, and Briant H. Wells.

Recently Utah sent thousands of her young men and millions of dollars, as well as many nurses, to contribute her share to the Second World War. No better soldiers can be found than the youth of our State. They are healthy, alert, keen, and vigorous, and love democracy and their country.



THE SEGO LILY, UTAH'S STATE FLOWER

UTAH STATE GOVERNMENT

Utah's government, patterned after that of the United States, is divided into three departments, namely legislative, executive, and judicial.